WEEKLY, .

Carolina, and unanimously adopted by the

Resolved, unanimously, That the committee, in publishing the Address, be instructed to give with it the names of the Senators and Representatives in Congress who concur in the proposition to establish the Southern Organ, as manifested by their subscriptions to the several copies of the plan in circulation, or who may hereafter authorise said committee to include their names.

Maruland .- Senator: Thomas G. Pratt. Virginia .- Senators: R. M. T. Hunter, J. M. Mason. Representatives: J. A. Seddon, Thos. H. Averett, Paulus Powell, R. K. Meade, Alex. R. Holladay, Thos. S. Bocock, H. A. Edmundson, Jeremiah

North Carolina .- Senator: Willie P Mangum. Representatives: T. L. Cling-man, A. W. Venable, W. S. Ashe. South Carolina .- Senators: A. P But-

ler, F. H. Elmore. Representatives: John McQueen, Joseph A. Woodward, Danie Wallace, Wm. F. Colcock, James L. Orr, Armistead Burt, Isaac E. Holmes. Georgia .- Senators: John McP. Berrien.

William C. Dawson. Representatives: Jo seph W. Jackson, Alex. H. Stephens, Robert Toombs, H. A. Haralson, Allen F. Alabama .- Senator: Jeremiah Clemens

Representatives: David Hubbard, F. W. Bowdon, S. W. Inge, W. J. Alston, S. W. Harris. Mississippi .- Senator. Jefferson Davis

Representatives: W. S Featherston, Jacob Thompson, A. G. Brown, W. W. Mc-

Louisiana .- Senators: S. U. Downs. Pierre Soule. Representatives: J. H. Harmanson, Emile La Sere, Isaac E. Morse. Arkansas .- Senators: Solon Borlan !, W Sebastian. Representative: R. W. John-

Texas .- Representatives: Vol. E. Howard, D. S. Kaufman. Missouri.-Senator: D. R. Atchison

Representative: James S Green. Kentucky .- Representatives: R. H. Stanton, James L. Johnson. Tennesses .- Senator: Hopkins L. Tur-

. Representatives: James H. Thomas, Frederick P. Stanton, C. H. Williams. John H. Savage. Florida. - Senators: Jackson Morton, D.

L. Yulee. Representative: E. Carrington And upon motion, the meeting adjourned HOPKINS L. TURNEY, Chairman.

WM J. ALSTON, Secretary.

THE ADDRESS

The committee to which was referred the

tutional equality of fifteen States is put in question. Some sixteen hundred millions worth of negro property is involved directly, worth of negro property is involved directly, and indirectly, though not less surely, an in-calculable amount of property in other forms. tence of fourteen or fifteen States of the Con-But to say this is to state less than half the federacy—all rest upon the result of the which shall be devoted to Southern rights, doom that hangs over you. Your social struggle in which we are engaged. We and animated by Southern feeling; which forms and institutions—which separate the must maintain the equality of our political shall look not to the North but the South for forms and institutions—which separate the must maintain the equality of our political shall look not to the North but the South for tantalize an anxious and excited community? European and the African races into distinct position in the Union; we must maintain the the tone which is to pervade it. Claiming Why cheat them with the idea that the fate of

interchange of opinions amongst the South- m. ke successful delence, we must unite with and standing; and they will also see that the ern States. Public opinion, as it has been each other upon one vital question, and make paper is conducted without oppositi m, and ern States. Public opinion, as it has been formed and directed by the combined influence of interest and prejudice, is the force which has been most potent against us in the war now going on against the institution of negro slavery; and yet we have talence of each other upon one vital question, and make without opposite m, and is action strictly to its constitutional limitations. It is by, overleaping them, that we have been without reference to the political parties of the day. With these assurances, we feel the day. With these assurances, the dostructive of the Court of the South. The Executive has already intervened, in a spirit of determined resistance, to every effort to give government to California and New Mexico, the day. With these assurances, we feel the day intervened, in a spirit of determined resistance, to every effort to give government to California and New Mexico, the day. With these assurances, we feel the day. With these assurances, we feel the day. With these assurances, we feel the day intervened, in a spirit of determined resistance, to every effort to the most of our political strength. We must the day it is action strictly to its constitutional limitations. It is by, overleaping them, that we have been do more—we must go beyond our entrench—and setting the force of the day. With these assurances, we feel the day. With these assurances, we feel the day intervened, in a spirit of determined resistance, to every effort to the proposed to the proposed of the most of our political strength. We have been them the most of our political strength without reference to the down them, that the beautiful resistance is a spirit of determined resistance, to every effort to the proposed th ken no effectual means to make and main- can appeal to public opinion. Our assailant: paper. tain that issue with it upon which our safety act upon theory, to their theory we can opand perhaps our social existence depends. pose experience. They reason upon an Whoever will be he to the history of this imaginary state of things to, this we may question, and to the circumstances under which we are now placed, must see this, however, we too must open up avenues der which we are now placed, must see this, however, we too must open up avenues Louisville, July 9—Our city is very healthy. that our position is one of imminent danger, to the public mind; we, too, must have an Few cases of cholera occurred.

In Nashville the cholera exists in a very many or one to be defended by all the means, or on through which we can appeal to the ... In Nashville the cholera exists in a very many or one to be defended by all the means. and one to be defended by all the means, organ through which we can appeal to the lin Nashville the cholers exists in a very moral and political, of which we can avail world, and commune with each other. The

THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

DAILY.

Washington, Friday, July 12, 1850.

No. 22.

At a large meeting of Southern members of both Houses of Congress, held at the Caphitol on the evening of the 7th ultimo, the having been appointed Chairman at a prepained, to its abolition in America. How your meeting, took the Chair, and, on motion of the Hon. David Hubbard, of Alabama, of the Hon. David Hubbard, of the Hon. David Hubbard, of Alabama, of the Hon. David Hubbard, of Alabama, of the Hon. David Hubbard, of Alabama, of the Hon. David Hubbard, of the Hu

wisely this was done, so in a sale of the Hon. David Hubbard, of Alabama, the Hon. William J. Alston, of Alabama, was appointed Secretary.

Whereupon, the Hon. A. P. Butler, of South Carolina, from the committee appointed at a preliminary meeting, reported an Address to the Southern people, recommending the establishment, at Washington City, of a newspaper, to be devoted to the support and defence of Southern interests; which was read, and with some slight modifications, adopted.

The following resolution was offered by the Hon. Thomas L. Clingman, of North is as a control of the Hon. David Hubbard, of Alabama, onies were concerned, time has determined; the man determined; are other papers here which make the main-sylvania, Mr. Strens, who preached the function of political parties their supreme and controlling object, but none which consider the preservation of sixteen hundred millions of property, the equality and liberty of toursteen or fifteen States, the preservation of sixteen hundred millions of property, the equality and liberty of toursteen or fifteen States, the preservation of sixteen hundred millions of property, the equality and liberty of toursteen or fifteen States, the preservation of sixteen hundred millions of property, the equality and liberty of toursteen or fifteen States, the preservation of sixteen hundred millions of property, the equality and liberty of toursteen or fifteen States, the preservation of sixteen hundred millions of property, the equality and liberty of toursteen or fifteen States, the preservation of sixteen hundred millions of property, the equality and liberty of toursteen or fifteen States, the preservation of sixteen hundred millions of property, the equality and liberty of toursteen or fifteen States, the preservation of sixteen hundred millions of property, the equality and liberty of toursteen or fifteen States, the preservation of sixteen hundred millions of property, the equality and liberty of toursteen or fifteen States, the preservation of sixteen hundred milli opinion, not only of the world at large, but of our own country, against us; and resting upon the undoubted truth that our domestic suitable for some Presidential platform, concerned no one but ourselves, we have or how vital and momentous. been passive under these assaults, until danger menaces us from every quarter. 'A ligations and a regard to party success. And great party has grown up, and is increasing they but subserve the ends of their estabin the United States, which seems to think it a duty they owe to earth and heaven to and the advancement of the party to which make war on a domestic institution upon they are pledged. You cannot look to them which are staked our property, our social as sentinels over interests that are repugnant why is it that he cannot find it in his heart to reorganization, and our peace and safety. to the feelings of the majority of the self-Sectional feelings have been invoked, and sustaining party. those who wield the power of this Governtruth than plaus bility, called "reforms"—
all are offered to tempt them to press upon
those who are represented, and, in fact,
seem to be an easy prey to the spoiler. Our
equity under the Constitution is, in effect, denied; our social instrutions are derided

what they believe to be wrongs and injustice. It is time that we should meet and mainthem, however guarantied by solemn com- mune with one another and the world at ly impressed with a sense of the dangers which beset those States, have considered carefully our means of self-defence within the Union and the Constitution, and have carefully our means of self-defence within d.rected against us. The moral powe of party and all other political considerations. the Union and the Constitution, and have public opinion carries political strength along And surely the time has come when all the Union and the Constitution, and have come to the conclusion that it is highly important to establish in this city a paper, which, without reference to political party, shall be

European and the African races into distinct classes, and assign to each a different sphere in society—are threatened with overthrow Whether the negro is to occupy the same social rank with the white man, and enjoy equally the rights, privileges, and immunities of citizenship—in short, all the honors and dignities of society—is a question of greater amoment than any mere question of property can be.

See is the contest now going on—a cononly for the sake of the South, but perhaps spread of knowledge and truth. Let every for the sake of the Union. We have great portion of the South furnish its full quota of

efficient and dangerous, because, as yet, tion, and her important rights and interests the South has taken no steps to appear and are objects of continual assault from the maplead at the bar of the world, before which jority; and the party press, dependent as it she has been summoned, and by which she is upon that majority for its means of living, has been tried already without a hearing. will always be found laboring to excuse the Secured by constitutional guaranties, and assailants, and to paralyze all efforts at resistindependent of all the world, so far as its ance. How is it now? The abolition party domestic institutions were concerned, the can always be heard through its press at South has reposed under the conciousness the Seat of Government, but through what of right and independence, and foreborne to plead at a bar which she knew had no jurismen communicate with the world, or with diction over this particular subject. In this each other, upon their own peculiar interwe have been theoretically right, but praceests? So far from writing, or permitting tically we have made a great mistake. All anything to be written, which is calculated means, political, diplomatic, and literary, to defend the rights of the South, or state its have been used to concentrate the public case, the papers here are engaged in lulling nstitutions were the subjects of no Govern- though at the expense of any and every inment but our own local Governments, and terest you may possess, no matter how dear

> This state of things results from party oblishment in consulting their own interests,

In the Federal Legislature the South has ment have been tempted almost, if not quite, some voice and some votes; but over the pubsurprising, when we remember that, as yet, are but men, and it would be unwise to sup-

is concerned. We have vast interests, which volved by those who make war upon us in in our power. One of the first steps to this without reference to political party, shall be devoted to the rights and interests of the South, so far as they are involved in the questions growing out of African slavery. To establish and maintain such a paper, your support is necessary, and accordingly we address you on the subject.

In the contest now going on, the consti-

JACKSON MORTON, R. TOOMBS, J. THOMPSON.

CHOLERA AT LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE.

pie nave broken down their fortunes by lavish expenditures, which have gone into Northern pockets and coffers, by the special favoritism of this Government to Northern mendicants at its footstool. Let the archives of Congress answer whether the masters of negroes, or the master manufacturers have been the most importunate beggars. Why, sir, floods of ink have been shed, and volumes write floods of ink have been shed, volumes written to prove that twenty, no even forty, per cent. advantage over the rest of the community, could save the people of the North from ruin. I mean no disrespect to the working-men of the North. In by-gone days, they have been considered as the "natural allies of the South." I believe them so still. They are in-terested with us in resisting unathorized assump-tions of power by this Government. They are

all other systems of monopoly, tend to enrich the few at the expense of the many.

But, to return from this digression. If the gentleman from Pennsylvania will consult facts, instead of fanatical fancies, he will find that the apparent dealing in the state of the state of fanatical fancies, he will find that the apparent dealing in the state of the state of fanatical fancies, he will find that the apparent dealing in the state of parent decline in certain portions of Virginia is not owing to the existence of slavery, but to the fact slaves are migrating to regions where their labors are more profitable, and that the North is not only reaping a large share of the proceeds of the traffic in slaves sold in Virginia, but increased profits from their more profitable labors in the States to which they are migrating. He will find, furthermore that the ingress of free white labor begins to supply the loss by the egress of slave labor, and that, un-der the united energies of both classes of labor, and under a true free-soil system, Virginia may well compare with any part of the world, in all of the

beginning to learn that high protective tariffs,

joice, instead of indulging in obscene slander, when he sees our slave population thinning, and our free white population thickening? If he consider slavery a curse, why cannot he rejoice at the ment have been tempted almost, if not quite, beyond their power of resistance, to wage a war against our property, our rights, and our social system, which, if successfully prosecuted, must end in our destruction.

Every inducement—the love of power, the some voice and some votes; but over the public press, as it now stands at the Seat of Government, the North has a controlling influence. The press of this city takes its in the second property of the successfully prosecuted, must end in our destruction.

Every inducement—the love of power, the some voice and some votes; but over the public prespect of diminishing it, at his very door? Sir, I tell him, as I told the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. Burler] the other day, his philanthropy is like most modern philanthropy—it is regardless of his brother at his door, and is expended upon far distant and almost unknown lands. If it was Every inducement—the love of power, the desire to accomplish what are, with less truth than plaus bility, called "reforms"—

tone from that of the Portu. Every inducement—the love of power, the desire to accomplish what are, with less truth than plaus bility, called "reforms"—

tone from that of the Portu. Every inducement—the love of power, the desire to accomplish what are, with less our public men, yes, our southern men, owe their public standing bor, whether free white or slave labor, to seek employment wherever it can be most individually and profitably employed rather than judiciously and profitably employed rather than follow the lights of a fanaticism, at war with every principle of justice and humanity, and which, if it be successful, can attain that success only through heartless cruelty to the white and black races. denied; our social institutions are derided ing, reproduce—unconscious, doubtless, in and contemned, and oursel: es treated with most instances, of the wrong they do—the scheme of penning slavery up within narrow limits, contumely and scorn through all the avennes northern opinion in regard to public men and choking it out? Disguise it as you may, that is the scheme of Northern philanthropists—that is which have as yet been opened to the pub- and measures. How dangerous such a state the scheme of Northern philanthropists—that is the scheme which is swaying the minds of populic opinion of the world. That these of things must be to the fidelity of your re- lar masses. Now probe it to the bottom-trace assaults should have had their effect is not presentatives it is needless to say! They it to its ultimate and inevitable results, if it be not we have offered no organized resistance to pose that they are beyond the reach of temp-holding States. And what result would follow them, and opposed but little, except the iso-lated efforts of members of Congress, who Fellow-citizens, it rests with ourselves to have occasionally raised their voices agains: alter this state of things, so far as the South of the fertile regions of the South? Sir, we have is concerned. We have vast interests, which and rebellious dispositions, and who, reckless of we are bound, by many considerations, to consequences, may be incited to mischief in certain tain an issue, in which we find ourselves indefend with all the moral and political means quarters; but the great mass of our negroes know regard to every interest that is peculiar to great end is to establish a Southern Organ footing of equality with white people, and left in us, and which is not enjoyed in common with here, a paper through which we may comthe possession of our rich rice, sugar, cotton and the world at tobacco fields. They know better than that—they duty of preparing an Address to the people of the slaveholding States upon the subject of a Southern Organ, to be established in the City of Washington, put forth the following:

| Consequent of the people of the slaveholding states upon the subject of a Southern Organ, to be established in the City of Washington, put forth the following:

| Consequent of the people of the slaveholding states upon the prosperity, happiness, and safety. It is time political parties as they now exist; we wish that we should take measures to defend our cause, and in defence of southern rights, be solved as they now exist; we wish that which now binds them; and I tell to enlist every southern man in a southern philanthropists, that even our most rebellious slaves would prefer to serve their Southforth the following: lished in the City of Washington, put lished in the City of Washington, put forth the following:

Fellow-citizens: A number of Senative and Representatives in Congress from the Southern States of the Confederacy deeply impressed with a sense of the dangers by impressed with a sense of the dangers the southern states of the Confederacy deeply impressed with a sense of the dangers the southern states of the constitution of things in the Southern states of the Confederacy deeply impressed with a sense of the dangers the southern states of the constitution of the press and of the southern states of the constitution of the press and of the southern states of the constitution of the press and of the southern states of the constitution of the press and of the south states of the constitution of the press and of the southern states of the constitution of the press and of the southern states. The present the southern states of the constitution of the press and of the southern states of the constitution of the press and of the southern states of the constitution of the press and of the southern states of the constitution of the press and of the southern states of the constitution of the press and of the southern states of the constitution of the press and of the southern states of the constitution of the press and of the southern states of the constitution of the press and of the southern states of the constitution of the press and of the southern states of the constitution of the pressure of the southern states of the constitution of the pressure of the southern states of the constitution of the pressure of the constitution of

> themen! Remember that it is dangerous for those who "live in glass houses to throw stones."
>
> But, sir, I beg pardon for wandering from my purpose thus widely. My main design was, to call back this House to the line of its duty, in making "all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory of other property of the United States." Why should we want for schemes of compromises from political leaders in this or the other end of the Capitoll Why longer

States the conflicting jurisdiction of a rareripe State government, lawless in its origin, alien in the materials of which it is composed, and which cannot fail to embarrass us in every at-tempt to administer fairly upon our newly ac-

uired estate. Sir, I feel as deeply interested in the prosperi ty and welfare of our own hardy adventurers in California, as any member on this floor. It is cheering to look upon this new field of enterprise, and to see men born to poverty, or reduced by misfortune to adversity, flocking thither, building up their fallen fortunes. They deserve our care and protection. They know that settlers upon the territory of the United States have ever been cherished with maternal affection by this Government, and when organized into territories, governed and protected by this Government, they have ever been the state of the have ever been its pampered pets. Let us take them now under our government and protection, and my life upon it, they will gratefully thank us for it. And if Leould command the aid of my

first determined to address the House, to assail any member who has engaged in this debate, nor is it my intention now; but the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. Stanly] has thought proper to redicule the idea of resisting the Wilmot Provise, and to utter a sentiment which grate harshly upon southern ears, and which, I ture to say, is not the sentiment of the souther people; I am sure it is not the sentiment of the southern people whom I represent. Raising his voice to its highest pitch, he proclaimed that "North Car-olina goes for the Union, Wilmot Proviso or no Wilmot Proviso;" and for this expression he was loudly applauded by the galleries, and many northern members. Now sir, I never have been orthern members. Now, sir, I never have bee disunionist; I must frankly say, that I hav never yet brought my mind to the conclusion, that disunion was our only means of protecting southern rights against northern aggression; and yet, fell from the lips of the gentleman from North Carolina. The southern people know that they are wronged, that their rights are invaded, and that not only oppression, but degradation, will result from a submission to abolitionism and free-soilism. They will devise some plan of defence and self-protection, and be that plan what it may, I venture to say that all collessions of individual opinions will be buried in the unflinching deterfend southern rights, "at all hazards, and to the last extremity"—to go for the South, and with the South—in the Union, or out of the Union. This, sir, I apprehend, is a much fairer expression of southern sentiment than that uttered by the gen-tleman from North Carolina, I understood him to say, that resistance meant nor more nor less than bloodshed and civil war. Sir, are the Aboitionists and Free Soilers now waging a civil war We all know what they have already accomplish ed, by organization in primary meetings, conven-tions, great and small, and through the instru-mentality of State governments. Are the peo-ple of the South spiritless? Are their State governments powerless? Have we no means of repelling wrong, by retaliation, nor by any means short of the sword? Sir, I apprehend we have snort or the sword sir, I apprehend we have conclusive proofs before our eyes, that different sections of this Union, when in hostile array, have potent means of crippling and annoying each other, without disunion or civil war. I speak, sir, in no spirit of bravado, but in the language of sober truth, when I proclaim, that the southern people are carnestly meditating some mode and measure of redress. Whether they will seek defence and redress. Whether they will seek decide:
show the extent to which the different sections show the extent to which the different sections show the extent to which the different sections our Union are tributary to each a series cially will they show the extent to which Southern cially will they show the extent to which Southern cially will they show the extent to which Southern cially will they show the extent to which Southern cially will they show the extent to which Southern cially will they show the extent to which the different sections. ents, refrain from expressing my indignant feelings toward those who denounce a Southern Covenhen they themselves are but instruments, executing the decrees of NORTH-ERN CONVENTIONS, great and small, under various names and organizations-differing as they may in other respects—all agreeing in a systematic warfare against southern institutious. What superlative arrogance! Might I not with propriety periative arrogance! Might I not with propriety retort in the courtly language of a gentleman who addressed the House the other day, on the other side, "What cool impudence," that they who are the creatures of Northern Conventions, which and well nigh obtained the mastery over this Govfor meeting in convention to deliberate upon the

for meeting in convention to deliberate upon the means of self-protection

Sir, the people of the South begin to feel the degration of continuing to lavish their treasure upon communities who are daily warring against their dearest rights. It requires but a very superficial glance at the commercial and manufacturing statustics of the country, to perceive how it is, and to what extant Southern slave labor and Sonthern to Northern prosperity. And our Northern assailants may rely upon it, that the cluding South will find means to arrest the current which North. South will find means to arrest the current which wafts Southern productions into Northern pockets, unless they let us alone, and leave us to the peaceable enjoyment of our equal rights in the Union. That, sir, is all that we ask. We would Union and the ands of this government, scorn to ask, at the ands of this government, any undue advantages over our brethren in other 250,000.

sections of the Union. And is it not passing There strange, that, contending for this, and no more, we are treated here at though we were the wrong States, a value of \$36,119,098, and probably doers? And when we merely utter our comwe encounter taunts and sneers from those who making-say, \$50,000,000-for all which was rewe encounter taunts and sneers from those who profess to be our friends. Sir, I leave those who have thus treated us to their own reflections. Unless their minds have been so poisoned by sectional prejudice, that they will not look the truth fairly in the face, and will not mete to us even-handed justice, they will take back their hard words, and join us in so administering upon our Mexican possessions, as to rebuke Executive intervention and usurpation, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting those possessions—guided by the Constitution—conformably to the past usages of the Government, and with an guided by the Constitution—conformably to the past usages of the Government, and with an eye to the rights of every section of the Union. If those now invested with power in these halls will not do this, I shall still have a lingering hope that there are Northern, and especially Northwestern, there are Northern, and especially Northwestern, respectively. patriots in retirement, who will spring forward as advocates of the Constitution as it is written, and the equal rights of the States and people. This is not the first time that the advocates of

Such is the contest now going on—a contest in which public opinion, if not the prevailing, is destined to be a most prominent force; and yet, no organ of the united interest of those assailed has as yet been established, nor does there exis any paper which can be the common medium for an interchange of opinions amongst the South—for the sake of the Union. We have great the same than the people ground trunt. Let every ground the sake of the Union. We have great the same than the promulgation of those doctrines and degrading the people ground trunt. Let every ground the sake of the Union. We have great the same than the promulgation of those doctrines and degrading the people of contract the promulgation of those doctrines, and the people of contract the promulgation of those doctrines, and the people of contract the promulgation of those doctrines, and the people of contract the promulgation of those doctrines, and the people of contract the people of contract the people of contract the people of contract the people of the sake of the Union. We have great the people of contract t They must allow me to say, that this appeal is blessings of eivil liberty and popular rights. The not only disingenuous, but the people of the South will look upon it as adding insult to injury.

I repeat that this House has already intervened, in its action strictly to its constitutional limitations. California into the Union as an abolition State, without a title of legal or constitutional authority, and in utter forgetfulness or recklesness of the plain duty incumbent upon us, to take jurisdiction over our territory, and adopt measures with the primary and only legitimate object of securing the rights and interests of the whole United States where the primary and interests of the whole United States where the primary and interests of the whole United States where the primary and interests of the whole United States where the primary and interests of the whole United States where the primary and interests of the whole United States where the primary and interests of the whole United States where the primary and interests of the whole United States where the primary and only legitimate object of securing the rights and interests of the whole United States where the primary and only legitimate object of securing the rights and interests of the powers of this Government over the domestic interests and concerns of States so gonistic in sentiments, pursuits, and interests. And if we would restore peace to the country now, let us kick out this slavery question, with in the rights and interests of the whole United States. We are bound, sir, by solemn constitutional obligations—by a regard for the rights of every section of the Union—to intervene in determined opposition to the intervention, which seeks to take the reins of Government out of our hands, and to subject the property rights of the United States, and to subject the property rights of the United States, and to subject the property rights of the United States, and to subject the property rights of the United States, and to subject the property rights of the United States, and the United States,

Our Mexican soil is not free, according to the prevalent Free Soil doctrine. The President has declared Mexican law in force; under it there is a worse bondage than exists anywhere else on this tor the slave of his creditor; the miserable peons of Mexico serve in more abject slavery, than do our black slaves. Even now, while we of the South are excluded, the Mexicans and others, with their peon slaves, are reaping wealth from our mines; and I am informed by an honeroble member from Kentucky, [Mr. Morehead,] that Kentucky negroes are mining there as peons, who, according to General Taylor, and certain lawyers, could not otherwise be held to service.

[B.]

The property rights of American citizens, upon American soil, cannot be construed away by law-

them now under our government and protection, and my life upon it, they will gratefully thank us for it. And if I could command the aid of my immediate neighbors on this floor, we could soon bring forth a bill, that could organize an army of miners and minute men in California, alternately working the mines and performing military duty, that would give efficiency to law, and a sure guarantee for the security of the vast interests hanging upon the destinics of our Pacific poscan law, when our Constitution declares, that tries and law, when our Constitution declares, that property rights of American citizens, upon American soil, cannot be constructed away by law-american soil, cannot be constructed away by law-away and subority, cannot be constructed away by law-away and subority of American soil, cannot be constructed away by law-away and subority, cannot be constructed away by law-away and subority of Amer can law, when our Constitution declares, that private property shall not be taken even for public use without just compensation. The People of the South will not tamely submit to an usurpation which makes a distinction between them an the people of the North, in or on the territory of the United States, when the Constitution declares, that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

[C.]
To calm the outraged feelings of the South, w have again and again been told, that California is not adapted to slave labor, and that therefore we are contending for a mere abstraction. Now, some may honestly think so; but better information will satisfy them that there is not a spot on the globe in which slave labor is more needed, or could better thrive. Read the following extract from a speech of Mr. Semple, in the California

whether these fears are without foundation; let us able-bodied negro man in the They hire there, at from sixty to a hundred dol-lars a year. I have known them to hire for as much as two hundred, but never more. I was raised in a slave State, and I believe they more frequently hire at a less sum than sixty dollars, than over that amount. Let gentlemen reflect for a moment, and see how many of these negroes are producing their absolute value—paying interest on cost. The life estate is from four to six hundred dollars. Physician's fees, and occasionally other expresses have to be deducted out of ally other expenses, have to be deducted out of their hire, so that the income from this sort of property at the present period is very small. Suppose you pay seven hundred dollars to get a slave here, and set him free, on conditon that he shall to the ordinary rates in the mines, from two to Southern friends who would be glad to set their negroes free and bring them here, if they produced

Californian, as quoted by my friend from Ken-ucky, [Mr. Stanton,] and you see that the people are depending upon uncertain supplies of damaged and unwholesome food from abroad. No free man can be induced to till the soil, under the stronger temptations of the gold mines. What a field for slave labor!

[D.]
The following extracts from the Democratic

17,631,102

"The imports and exports of for 1848, as follows: Imports.

\$154,998,928 Total \$154,998,928 \$154,036,436
"This embraces the large exports of farm produce from the North for the famine year, and is, \$154,036,436 herefore, above an average for that Under the estimate that one-half of the imports are consumed at the South, then \$60,131,638 mus pass through northern hands, leaving at least fif-teen per cent. profit—say \$9,000,000, including insurance, &c. In return for this, an amount of bills, drawn against southern exports, must be sold in New York, equal to the difference between if you cannot accomplish this, make fathers of southern imports and the amount of their exports, them !" say \$60,000,000. The negotiat on of these, gives glance at the commercial and manufacturing statistics of the country, to perceive how it is, and to what extant Southern slave labor and Sonthern capital are tributary to Northern prosperity. And the value of the manufactures of the New Eng and and middle States was \$182,945,317, inthat the cluding 500,000 bales of cotton worked up at the it which North. Of this, one half—say \$90,000,000 finds

> There arrived at New Orleans last year, by the through smaller avenues, and at shorter distances.

Freights of Northern shipping on Southern produce, Profits derived on imports at the North for southern account,

of exchange operations; on Northern manufactures sold at 22,250,000 Western produce descending the Mississippi, on Northern capital employed at the South,

to form some idea of the magnitude of the crime premeditated by the Van Buren Free Soil Aboli-

"The Southern Press,"-Weekly. Is published every Saturday.

or one square of 10 lines, three insertions,

(7- Individuals may forward the amount of their at our risk Address, (post-paid) ELLWOOD FISHER,

"Of this large consumption 2, 900,000 bales were furnished by the Southern States, and it is supports, through the profits of its fabrication, not less than 4,000,000 whites, and the cloth so produced furnishes comfortable clothing to millions more, who otherwise would suffer from want of The Northern States have rapidly increased of late years in their ability to work up the cotton. Thus in 1841-2 the growth was 1,683,574 bales, and the United States manufactures took 267,850, or 15 per cent. The average growth of the past two years has been 2,500,000 bales, and 502,400 bales or 20 per cent., has been wrought up in the United States. Thus the national industry of the North is developing itself with a rapidity that in a few years will cause it to require the whole of the Southern production, to the exclusion of European rivals. The progress in this direction is precisely the in the ratio of the increase of capital. Supeof the increase of capit rior wealth is all the advantage which England has over the Union, and she is fast losing that advantage. The only way in which she can check this tendency, is by promoting sectional jealousies, in the view to cause a political dissolution of the

"The South is now, with its institutions and capabilities, possessed of that on which half the manufacturing and commercial interests of the world depends. It is the source whence the only means of employing and feeding at least 5,000,090 whites can be drawn, and without which nearly \$1;000,000,000 of active capital in ships and factorries would be valueless. A country and institutions so important to the welfare of humanity at large, are not to be trifled with. This country forms one half of our glorious Union, on terms agreed upon by those immortal men who separated from England, because they would no longer suffer the continuance of the African slave-trade; but in its continuance of the African slave-trade; but in its independent position the South holds the welfare of other nations almost entirely in its keeping. The capital and laboring abilities of England are such as to afford the South an outlet for its staple, should it exclude all other customers. The result of such a movement would be, to force other countries to draw their goods from England only. On the other hand, the manufacturing progress of the North is such that it is fave years the may abore North is such, that in a few years she may absorb the whole of the Southern staple, and place her-self at the head of the manufacturing interest for the supply of the world. To the South, it is comparatively of small importance whether England or the North obtains this mastery. Between the North and England it is a mortal duel, and yet in the crises of this struggle, there are to be found persons at the North so destitute of all moral sense and political acuteness, as to attack, in vio-lation of the sacred pledge of the Constitution, those institutions which it guarantees, and which are so necessary to the interests of humanity.
"The continued harmony of the United States,

permitting the industry of each section to furnish materials for the enterprise of the others, the reciprocity of benefits, and uninterrupted interfor an empire, of which the world's history not only affords no example, but the magnitude of which the wildest dreams of the most imaginative of the world's statesmen has failed to conceive. In this undisturbed progress, the condition of the Look, too, to the message of the Governor of alifornian, as quoted by my friend from Kenlifornian, as quoted by my friend from Kenlifornian friend friend friend friend friend friend friend friend friend superior in condition to the nude cannibals by whom they were sold, only because avarice triumphed over appetite, so is the condition of the slave of the present day far above that of his progenitor a few generations back. The black race, in its servitude to the whites, has undergone an in its servitude to the whites, has undergone an improvement which the same race, in its state of African freedom, has failed to manifest. By whatever degree, physically and morally, the blacks of the United States are superior to the blacks of the United States are superior to the nude cannibals of Africa, are they indebted to the slave labor and capital are tributary to northern prosperity. If space could be allowed me, I would gladly quote more freely from that admirable and well-timed article.

Indee cannibass of Africa, are they indebted to the white race for its active, though not disinterested, agency. That process of improvement has not ceased, but is ever progressive in the train of white advancement. The huge lumber-car has no vitality of itself, but attached to the resistless loco-motive, moves forward with a vigor not its own. To cast off that race, in independence on its own resources, is a singular manifestation of desire for 78,051,386

> A Good Idea .- At a meeting of the Sons of Temperance, Canada, a few days since, a young man in addressing the ladies, said:

"Let me urge you, ladies, one and all, not to countenance any young man who will not become a tee-totaller. I would also beg of you to advise the young men to become Sons; and

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The publishers of the Southern QUARTERLY public to that Work, to return thanks for the in-variable indulgence which has smiled upon its progress bitherto, and to express the hope that this countenance will not be withdrawn, now that the publication, passing from the hands of the former publisher into their own, makes, as it were, a fresh start in the pursuit of a well known. progess. They cannot allow themselves to doubt, that—with all their former contributors, with the that—with all their former contributors, with the addition of many new ones, not less valuable and distinguished—under the conduct still of Mr. W. Gilmore Simms, its sole Editor during the past year—and with the assurance which the subscribers now beg leave to give, that the work will be henceforward issued in a style very superior to that of the past, on better paper, with a fine new type, and with a regard to neatness and finish, which will leave it second to none in the country—they will continue to receive that patronage which their own endeavor and the claims of such an organ seem reasonably to demand.

Total earnings of the North per annum. \$88,436,728

"These estimates are exceedingly small, and do not embrace a variety of transactions, which form the basis of most corporate profits. It might also embrace the profits on sales to western States which are enabled to pay by their sales to the South. Now when you reflect, that the whole of the transactions out of which spring these profits enumerated, and also the employment of a very large proportion of the Northern people, as well as one half of the whole external trade of Great Britain, with all those remotely dependent upon the persons actively engaged in the trade, we begin to form some idea of the magnitude of the crime premeditated by the Van Buren Free Soil Attentions.

The writers for the Review include the greater Themselves the best and ablest names of the country. They represent the highest literary talent of the South, and reflect truly, with a native earnestness, force, and fidelity, the real policies are the people of the South, who feel the importance of such a periodical as the Review, to excuse its deficiencies, and generously lend themselves to its assistance. With their counternance and concurrence, it can become the established organ of domestic opinion—the champion of our rights and character abroad—the guide and counsel to intellectual progress and proper taste at home—the areas in which the better minds of the country may always distinguish themselves. at nome—the arena in which the better minds of the country may always distinguish themselves, and find the proper provocation to execution and performance—the wholesome authority to which we may always turn for the correction and rewe may always turn for the correction and restraint of crude and undigested speculation. These are all objects of the last necessity to a civilized people, who have anything to gain by enterprise, or any thing to lose by remissness and indifference. Once more, we ask from the patrons of the Review, indulgence for the past, and such sympathy and support for the future, as are due to the vital interests which it faithfully serves, and the character which it seeks to establish.

All communications should be addressed WALKER & RICHARDS,